### WHAT WOMEN WANT AND OUGHT TO KNOW.

False Guides in the Physiological and Moral Worlds.

### AMERICAN WOMEN DEFENDED.

Bishop Potter, Dr. Dix and Mrs. Phelps-Ward Taught How to Lecture Young Girls

Some of the funniest reading of the day, next to osmetic circulars and announcements. Get a string of them and read if you want to know just how much cetening a certain sort of average female will take

and how much of it. The dear darling style is the latest compound of the confidential, Cheap John, smart salesman kind of talk affected in popular advertisements, and the "mag-

It is remarkable how much unmixed symp of heavy quality girls of any age can take and call for more In six or seven years of married life, they write to doomed newspaper wight to know "what they do to regain their husbands' lost affections." FOR WIDE APPLICATION.

is one prescription I always want to send, nd it is a short one. It doesn't even take a postcard to get it, and us a New Year's present to the wives all and several who propose to write to news papers for some love filter, it is presented with compliments of the season. It was given many, many inughters of Lamech, and has been handed down to the well favored and desired of the sex ever since, but never before appeared in print. It is:-Don't be a fool.

Put that in your shoe and act on it. Oue thing it will teach you is that when people write sweet and gushing things in advertisements paid for at \$2 a

Waiting in a fashionable druggist's, I picked up a reatise on "A Perfect Complexion," kindly distributed in the interest of a well known toilet company, and if what it says is true medleine is a mistake from Galen down, and the medical colleges, including Harvard and the Philadelphia concerns had better try for a new beginning. They hardly hold that "the lymphatics are to remove the waste and worn out tissues of the body." Histology teaches that they have a good deal to do in elaborating and supplying nutrition which is changed into the white corpuscles of the blood. No matter. There are cases where a little science is better than a good deal. Read on. We don't always get as much original and striking nutter lying on a counter for nothing:-

cause of flesh worms is this:-It is nature's ovision that every particle of waste should be climit nated from the body"-connection not quite clear, but if nature removes every last particle of waste by hese blackheads it must be a good deal condensed "When proper care is not taken of the skin and a free circulation sustained, it becomes torpid, red and dry; thus closing the pores, unduly retaining maoplexion, innumerable fiesh worms are the result, or extravasation of the blood is caused, which develops into pimples and cruptions of various sorts."

A torpid skin is usually a pale one, and fieshorms are seldom seen in a red face, but no matter. "In the case of Fleshworms or Blackheads the Blessed Paste is so effective as to remove in a few minutes the Blackheads that appear through the scarf or external skin. Some are deeply imbedded in the flesh, in consequence of their formation originating

It is no wonder that this original view is in italica in the treatise. It ought to be copyrighted as an enthe Blessed Paste is equal to the emergency,

are told on the next page that— the case of Fleshworms the Pa that, the pores of the skin have

mre not rande that way. How nice it must be to have a skin with the porce all dissolved. Two dollars a jar is cheap for this wonder working passe. If the lymphatics carry off the waste, we can do without porce probably, and sit on the grass all we choose without risk of taking cold. Have your porce obliterated at once and save pneumonia. Fleshworm Passte also cures red noses.

"What," asks our little book, "is more suggestive to the general masses of mankind than a red nose?" A white one is sometimes very strongly suggestive of freezing, still that is another matter.

"Many a noble man and woman have been compelled to carry the signs of convivality while they are nosed abstanceous (sic) in their habits. The nose hecomes red from the least exposure to heat and cold. Drinking hot soups, a hot need or the use of alcoholic liquors causes this organ to flush red, and in time it becomes chronic."

Most now's are chronic, still they don't offer to dissolve them, though it would seem as if a preparation electric cough to dissolve a hole in the skin might render soluble a merely chronic nose. Pass, if you 'dense, the description of a rouge put up in book form so that its leaves may be torn apart, making it more convenient for shopping and travelling purposes.

PRESCRIPTIONS TO AVOID.

potassium. Professor Kisch considers this never efficacious except at the cost of enachting the uniferections. He proposes an ointment with which the surfaces are to be covered. Beederized boleform, 15 grains; vaseline, 225 grains, and one drop of oil of mint. Then cover with bot cloths dipped into a solution of alum, 15 grains; acreate of lead, 75 grains; distilled water, 1,500 grains. Paralline paper is piaced over these dressings, which ramain on elevenhours. Two dressings dulled ramain on elevenhours. Two dressings dulled ramain on elevenhours. Two dressings dulled ramain on elevenhours. The stack of the skin is taken up by frictions with aromatic alcobol, and a bandage is won for months after the cure is effected.

The method recommended frequently of bathing the upper portion of the body in cold water and rubbing it every night is as risky for the health as anything well can be, and never should be allowed, especially with nervous women or girls.

A German prescription useful for teachers, home-keepers, mall carriers and others who stand all day:—Three parts selicyile acid, ten parts starch, and eighty-soven parts powdered soapstone mixed and a little affect into the shoes and stockings. It keeps the feet dry and prevents chang. The last humbug out is a liquid charged with electricity for removing superfluots hair. It is impossible, with any present knowledge, to charge water with electricity to be of the slightest use in any such way. It is also claiming too much for almond meal that it will cure moth and freekies. It softens the skin and keeps is from chapping in some degree. That is evough for any one cosmetic.

## AMATEUR EXPERTS OF

Photographers Among Society People Excel in a Popular Branch of Frt.

MRS. CARNEGIE'S LANDSCAPE WORK.

Exhibitions of the New York Club Which Have a Distinctly Scientific Interest.

Amateur photography is looking up. It is no longer confined to the few callow youths and maidens who patrolled the country with a small outfit and a smaller amount of knowledge. It numbers among its votaries men and women of intelligence and position. Men whose success in find time for photography have taken it up, not merely as a pastime, but with the determination to equal the best work of this photographic age. No other branch of art has made the strides that this one has in the last decade. It is safe to say when Dr. Pittard experim

cidentally Mr. Duffield takes many bits of brook foliage that may not change materially for

ars to come, of the Iron Age, is an expert vid Williams, of the Iron Age, is an expert sit. He has made some very fine views of ects at a peak of the Alps. These pictures hanging in a place of honor at the club



a life pension in addition, and then with a generosity that the craft ought never to forget France gave the secret to the world for nothing.

This gift enabled an American amateur to produce the first portrait ever made by the action of the sun. This portrait was made by Dr. Draper, a chemist, and his subject sat on a roof with the warm sun shining directly on his face for more than an hour, with perspiration streaming down his face, so long was the supposed necessity for exposure under the old method.

DISCOVERIES BY AMATEURS.

The gelatine process, from which was evolved the



MEMBERS' WORK BOOM. present dry plate, was first applied by Dr. Maddox. a Scotch amateur photographer and microscopist-Mr. Bonnett, of the celebrated firm of London hatters, himself an experienced amateur, conceived the scheme of boiling the golatine, and from this

the scheme of boiling the golatine, and from this itea came the perfected gelatine emulsion dry plate now used all over the world.

The platinatype, or a picture printed on paper propared with a solution of platinum instead of silver, was discovered by irr. Willis, a chemist, of London. Dr. Willis also was an amateur. He was constantly using his chemical skill in the juterests of photography. Very many new developers have been invented by amateurs with a knowledge of chemistry.

been invented by amateurs with a knowledge of chemistry.

In almost every instance these discoveries have been presented to the profession at large and their great value as patentable things has been lost sight of by their inventors. No other profession except that of medicine has been benefited at so small a coat to its individual members.

The amateur has made the most of the new appliances, and the day when the annateur camera fiend was an object of suspicion in country places, and the pushed the button' and the irate farmer's dog did the rost, has passed. The average anateur is now a man of more or less culture and his work proclaims his intelligence.

Taking the pushed that there are hearly twenty thousand photographers in and about New York who are not in the strict sense professionals. Some of them help swell their incomes by the sale of their works, but the majority are smateurs in the fullest some.

New York has three recognized clubs. Fronklyn

that almost all of the latest improvements have been conceived if not perfected by amateurs.

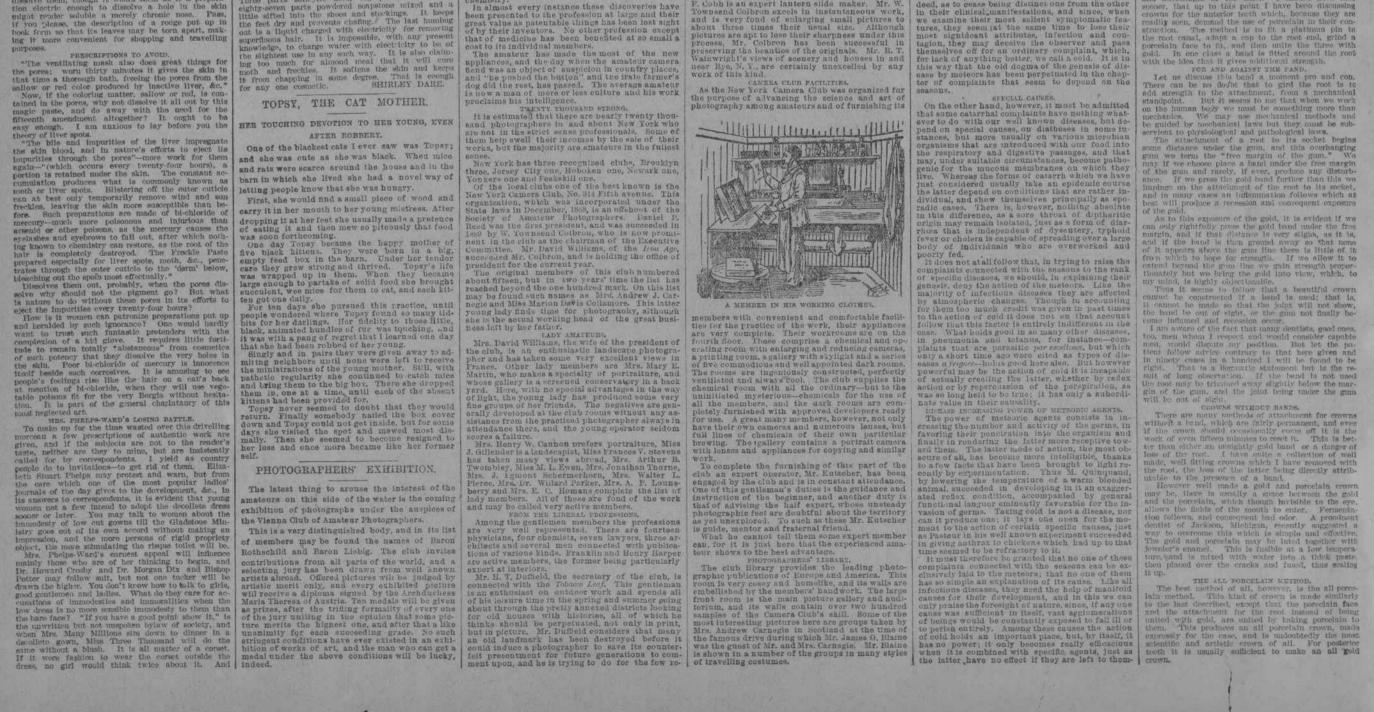
When Daguerre invented the primitive method of reproducing nature on metal plates his work was confined to scenic subjects. The French government bought his patent and endowed him with a life pension in addition, and then with a gener-

tographer.

All: Roosevoit Schuyler has a preference for yachts and marine views generally. He seems to be the only member who has an especial fondness for this style of work. Mr. George P. Rowell has some pretty landscapes in frames on the club walls. One called "My Camp at Christins Lake, New Hampshire." is a fine ploce of view work. There is another view of the corner of the lake hanging near by. Edward Hewitt, son of the ex-Mayor, is a good portrait artist. William A. Frazer excels in the platinetype line of work.

Samuel W. Bridgham is the animal photographer extraordinary to the club. This gentleman has wen fame by reproducing a group of chickens, with a high fence for a background, Of course this pictures was a snapshot, or instantaneous, one, and its development produced one of the finest pictures of fowls that have over been made. Mr. W. J. Cassard is a good landscapiat, and Mr. Frank F. Cobb is an expert lantern slide maker. Mr. W. Townsend Cobron excels in instantaneous work, and is very fond of enlarging small pictures to about three times their usual size. Although pictures are spit to lose their sharpness under this process. Mr. Cobron has been successful in preserving the beauties of the originals. Mr. R. T. Wainwright's views of scenery and houses in and near Rye, S. X. are certainly unexcelled by any work of this kind.

As the New York Camera Club was organized for the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the calles and the process of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of the purpose of advancing the science and act of th



# DOCTORS SAY.

Indispositions Usually Laid to Change in the Weather.

ATTENUATED FORMS OF DISEASES.

Pathogenic Theory and Treatment of Disease as Science Advances

(Erom the European Edition of the Herald.)

The annual sick rate in the French army goes down to its lowest from the end of June until November and then increases again more or less rap-March. It stays at that point until May, and from that point it slowly descends until it reaches its ninimum again toward the end of June. This regular evolution has no connection with any circumsame thing in the ordinary population as in the army. It depends on a cause that never changes tion. This cause is simply the seasons of the year. Though infection and contagion, which were almost unknown to our predecessors, have gradually reduced during the last two centuries the excessive part in creating disease that was ascribed to meteoric influences, and have founded numerous classes of diseases with specific causes, it is none the less true that there still exists a group of diseases, not very closely defined in their nature and tinue to ascribe to commonplace causes, among heading of slight fever, or gastric, herpetic or ophemeral fever; or else they are classed as unimportant forms of inflammation, to which, on account of their superficial character and greater or less subordination to the time of year, is usually given the name of catarrhs depending on the

WHAT THE DENTISTS SAY.

ARTIFICIAL CROWNS F. R NATURAL TEETH-DIF FEREN. MATHODS AND THEIR ADVANTAGES. Almost in the infancy of dentistry artificial sub-

here but a single tooth was budly decayed the nataral crown could be replaced by attaching one made of were known as pivot teeth and were simply porcelain other end of which was pressed up into the root of the

rimined away and the crown set without removing the gold disk; this gives an accurate joint, is quickly and casily accomplished and adds nothing to the expense.

Morn costly chowns, are those that are made specially for individual cases. There are an infinite variety of methods, but in the main they may be divided into three classes. Those where gold is used in connection with parcelain, but by with and without a band encircling the root, and those where porcelain is specially baked for the case in hand. Of the first two I will only speck of the difference between them, that is the presence or the absence of the band.

Perheps of all the points in connection with crown work there is nothing more disputed than the necessity and advantages of the band. I should have mid sooner, that up to this point I have been discussing crowns for the missior testh which, because they are readily seen, demand the use of percelain in their construction. The method is to fit a platfamu pin to the root canal, adapt a cap to the root end, grind a porcelain face to fit, and then unite the three with gold. In one class a band is fitted around the root with the idea that it gives additional strength.

Let us discuss this hand a moment pro and con. There can be no dofet that to gird the root is to add strength to the attachment, from a mechanical strandpoint. But it seems to me that when we work on the human body we must be comething more than mechanics. We may use usechanical methods and be guided by mechanical laws but they must be salesarie to physiological and pathological laws.

The strachment of a root to its socket begins some distance under the gun, and that overhanging gun we term the "free margin of the gun." We may if ever, preduce any disturbance. If we press the gold band further than this we impring on the attribuned to the root to its socket and in many cases an inflammation follows which at hex will produce a precession and consequent exposure of the gold.

As to this exposure of the gold into view, which, to my night t